OLD ENGLAND:

OR,

The NATIONAL GAZETTE.

By JONATHAN FREE, *of the Duchy of* Cornwall, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1751. [N°. 33.

Lex eſt tutiſſimus Clypeus. COKE Inſtit.

AT this intereſting Juncture, when the Repreſentative of the People are aſſembled for their common Good, I ſhall make no Apology for introducing a Piece in which the deareſt of their Concerns are canvaſſed. The Subject has been lately treated in this Paper, but can never be enough treated while it ſtands a Doubt, whether the Laws, or the Army, are the beſt Security of our Liberties. I need only obſerve, That it was addreſſed to the *Preſident* of an *honourable Aſſembly* in 1717; and that it may be addreſſed in the ſame manner, with the ſtricteſt Propriety, in 1751. That the Nation expects many ſuch Addreſſes at this time, would be altogether unneceſſary to add; becauſe the Care of their Liberties is repoſed in ſuch Hands as will undoubtedly anſwer every reaſonable Expectation.

SIR,

I Shall not waſte the Time of the *Committee* in making an Apology for meddling in this *Queſtion*; for I apprehend whatever I can yet call my own, to be at Stake in the Event of it: Whether the Army ſhall be diſbanded or continued, in Time of Peace? Whether we ſhall be governed by the Magiſtrate, or the Soldier? or, Whether we ſhall be Slaves or Free? are, in my Opinion, Queſtions of the laſt Import.

I think myſelf juſtified in ſaying this, from the Example of moſt Countries in *Europe*. They were once Free; but if it be inquired, how from a *State of Freedom*, they *ſunk into Slavery*, it will appear, That their common Ruin has proceeded from the continuance of Regular Troops in Pay, after the Occaſion, for which they were raiſed, was over.

That this Iſland has retained its *Freedom* longer than the Countries on the Continent, has been imputed to its Situation; which, not being ſo much expoſed to the Incurſions of its Neighbours, there was not the like Pretence for keeping up Regular Troops. But the Preſervation of our Liberties to this Time, is, in my Opinion, rather to be aſcribed to the due Senſe our Forefathers had of the Danger the Public underwent from entruſting Princes with a *Standing Force* in Time of Peace. And alſo to the Meaſure obſerved by the Houſe of Commons, in giving ſuch Supplies only, as enabled the Prince to live in the full Enjoyment of his Prerogative, without putting it into his Power to affect the Liberties of the Subject.

From the firſt credible Account of Things in this Kingdom, down to King *Charles* the 2d, I can find no Inſtance, where the Crown kept up Regular Troops in time of Peace, that of *Richard* the 2d excepted.

He lived in a tempeſtuous Age; he had Wars abroad, and Commotions at home. The firſt Rebellion headed by *Wat Tyler*, was compoſed without further Bloodſhed than the Death of *Tyler* himſelf. The King had only the Lord-Mayor and Militia of *London*, beſides many of the Nobility and Gentry, to guard his Perſon. Intimidated by theſe, and the Vengeance that had ſo ſignally fallen on their violent Leader, from the Bravery of *Walworth* and *Philpot* the two City Heroes, added to the pacifying Emollient of good Words from the King, — the *Rebels*, tho' above *One Hundred Thouſand* ſtrong, and able to have deſtroyed all before them, laid down their Arms, went home, and were all pardoned. Another *Rebellion* of the Men of *Kent* and *Eſſex* broke out ſometime after, which occaſioned the King to raiſe 4000 Men. The Rebels, by Petition, appeal to have their Liberties and Franchiſes allowed them, agreeable to a Promiſe the King had made them. But the King ſpoke to theſe in a different Stile: he told them, *Slaves they were, and Slaves they ſhould be.* 500 of the poor abuſed Wretches were cut to Pieces in the Field, and 1500 were afterwards executed in cold Blood. The firſt happy Fruit of a *Standing Army!*

This Severity aw'd the Nation for a while. But, the Diſcontent of the People afterwards increaſing, about the Twentieth Year of his Reign, a Parliament was called, and to uſe the Hiſtorian's Words, leſt I ſhould offend any tender Ear, "*All Endeavours were uſed to procure ſuch a Parliament as would concur with the King's Deſigns.*" Before they met, Forces were raiſed "*to attend and guard the Parliament; which might, at the ſame Time, be an Awe upon any Refractory Members.*" Touching the Numbers of which this Army conſiſted, Hiſtory is ſilent. This only we are given to know, that Four Thouſand of them were *Archers*, and that many of them were *Cheſhire-Men*. It is not to the preſent Purpoſe to go over the Extravagancies of that Parliament; nor can any wiſe Prince draw a Precedent from ſuch an execrable Reign as this.

Into what a State Things were brought by that King's Conduct, appears from an Obſervation made by the ſame Hiſtorian; who ſays, "*That the King having thus eſtabliſhed his Power, and put himſelf beyond all Oppoſition, thought himſelf ſecure, and an Abſolute Prince. But it being laid upon ſuch a Foundation, as begat many Diſcontents among the People, all the Fabrick proved weak, and was ſoon followed with lamentable Ruin.*" When that King's Affairs grew deſperate, an Oath was requir'd from the Duke of *Lancaſter*, afterwards *Henry* IV. that he ſhould cauſe the King to ſend Home the *Cheſhire Guard*, which was accordingly done.

I obſerve, in the Debate, it has been taken for granted, That the *Crown of England* has a Right to a number of Regular Troops, under the Denomination of *Guards*. This is a Notion I can by no means give into. It was not ſo *ab Antiquo*.

The firſt Guards we hear of (the *Yeomen of the Guard*, which were conſtituted by *Henry* VII. being of another Kind) were in *Charles* IId's Time. That Prince immediately, after his Reſtoration, got together a ſmall Number of Guards, which at firſt ſeemed to be meant only to add to the Equipage and Splendor of the Court. But it ſoon appeared that he had other Views: The Guards, by adding Men to Troops and Companies, and Troops and Companies to Regiments, were inſenſibly increaſed; ſo that in the Year 1677, they were got up to *Five Thouſand Eight Hundred and Ninety Men.* Few Seſſions paſſed, but they were taken Notice of in the Houſe of Commons; and tho' Money was not asked of Parliament for their Support, yet they occaſioned a general Uneaſineſs.

About that Time there was a Proſpect of a War with *France*, on which Pretence an Army was raiſed. But the War not proceeding, an Act paſs'd, which gave the King 619,388 l. for diſbanding the Army. When the Parliament met again, they were told from the Throne, "That the Forces were ſtill kept "on foot for the Preſervation of our Neighbours, "who otherwiſe had abſolutely deſpaired; and for "preſerving what was left in *Flanders*; and that "the King was confident nobody would repine at "the employing that Money, which was raiſed for "the diſbanding of the Army, for the Continuance "of it.

This however did not ſatisfy the Houſe, and they came to a Reſolution, "That it was neceſſary, for "the Safety of his Majeſty's Perſon, and preſerving "the Peace of the Government, that all Forces "raiſed ſince the 29th of *Sept.* 1677, ſhould be "diſbanded." Whereupon that Parliament, which went under the Name of the *Penſionary* Parliament, was diſſolved. I wiſh, That the ſame opprobrious Diſtinction may be always as undeſervedly applied as it was to that Parliament at the Juncture of which we are ſpeaking.

The New Parliament, which met on the 1ſt of *March* following, did not mend the Matter. They had the ſame incurable Apprehenſions of *Regular Troops*. Money therefore was again given to diſband them, and the Act directed, That it ſhould be *paid into the Chamber of* London, and Commiſſioners of their own were appointed to ſee it applied to that Uſe. Whatever Diffidence of the King this might imply, I do not find that any Member loſt his *Liberty* for *Freedom of Speech* on that Occaſion*. The Opinion that Parliament had of a *Standing Army* appears in the Reſolution they came to, "*That the Continuance of Standing Forces in this Nation, other than the Militia, was illegal, and a great* Grievance *and Vexation to the People.*"

I ſhall now take Leave to conſider the Arguments advanced for continuing 16347 Men for the enſuing Year. It is ſaid,

That there is a diſaffected Party in the Kingdom, which makes an Army neceſſary.

If this Argument will prevail, 'tis ſtrange it has not prevailed for 600 Years paſt; ſince no Period within that Time can be aſſigned, wherein this Argument was not as ſtrong as in the preſent.

During the long Controverſy between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, touching the Right of Succeſſion, (in which each Side had its Turn of being uppermoſt) one would think it ſhould have been natural for the prevailing Party, in order to their Security to have inſiſted on the Continuance of their Regular Troops, at leaſt for a Time. There was a *Pretender* to the Crown, who had a ſtrong Party in the Nation, and the Government was inſecure 'till the Spirit of Rebellion was ſuppreſt. It might then with an Appearance of Reaſon have been inſiſted on, That the Taxes on the Diſaffected ſhould be increaſed; that thoſe, who occaſioned the Expence ſhould bear the Burden 'till the Danger was over.

Why this ſort of Reaſoning did not then prevail, is obvious. They ſaw it was unſafe to truſt any Prince, even *One of their own ſetting up*, with ſuch a Power, which, if ill apply'd, might enſlave them.

Another Period of Time I ſhall take notice of is, that of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign. The Diſaffection to her in the beginning of it was great, occaſioned by the Reformation in Religion, and the Application of Eccleſiaſtical Revenues to Secular Uſes. Many Plots againſt her Life were formed and fruſtrated. *Spain* (one of the greateſt Powers in *Europe* at that Time) attempted an Invaſion, and a more proper Juncture could not have happened, wherein to have asked for an Army. But inſtead of that, the greateſt Part of her Forces then got together to oppoſe the *Invaſion*, conſiſted of *Militia*; and as ſoon as the Armada was ſcattered, the Army was diſbanded; that Queen being ſenſible, that the true, the only Support of the Crown was the good Will and Affections of the People. This is the glorious Reign of Precedent, and not that of the miſerable *Richard*. That Prince who would ſhare with *Elizabeth* the moſt illuſtrious Immortality, muſt reign as ſhe did; and he, who would reign (like *Richard*) under the Shelter of *mercenary Force*, would not diſregard his

* *Alluding to the Caſe of Mr.* Shippen. *He was committed to the Tower the ſame Seſſion, for ſaying, in a Speech to the ſame Purpoſe with that above, That* his Majeſty (*George* I.) was unacquainted with our Language and Conſtitution; *and that the Part of his Majeſty's Speech which related to the Continuance of the Army* ſeemed rather calculated for the Meridian of *Germany* than that of *Great Britain. He continued in Confinement 'till the End of the Seſſion of courſe releaſed him.*

own private Intereſt, in remembering the Fate to which that fatal Meaſure at laſt brought *Richard*; and let him remember too, his Memory, no more than that of *Richard*, will have Regular Guards to protect it from the impartial Cenſure of Poſterity.

Another Argument brought for the Continuance of the Army, is,

That the denying it does inſinuate a Diſtruſt of his Majeſty.

How diſengenuous and unparliamentary a way of Arguing this is, let Gentlemen judge. For to draw that ſacred Name into a Debate, muſt put every Body to Pain who takes the other Side of the Queſtion; in regard it may be conſtrued, that the ſtronger the Argument is, the greater is the Diſtruſt.

But this Reaſoning, in my Opinion, turns quite another Way, and inſtead of implying a Diſtruſt argues the greateſt Regard to the Safety of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government. Who can anſwer for the Caprice of an Army, when once eſtabliſhed?

Although no Man living has a greater Eſteem than myſelf for thoſe honourable Gentlemen, who have with ſo much Bravery ſerved their Country in a military Way, nor ſhall any Man go further in rewarding their Services; yet the common Experience of Mankind demonſtrates, That it is not reaſonable to expect an Army ſhould be always in the ſame Humour. *Auguſtus Cæſar* liv'd in great Peace and Security with the *Prætorian Bands*, which had put an End to the *Roman Liberties*. But the Caſe was different with his Succeſſors. For of Twenty-ſix Emperors, no leſs than Sixteen were pulled to pieces by their own Soldiers. Did not the Army here in *England*, in the *Times of Uſurpation*, if I may be allowed to name them, in a ſhort Space change the Government into Ten ſeveral Forms? What Treatment did the Parliament who had raiſed and ſupported them, meet with from them? They beſet the Houſe, impulſed many Members who would have come in, others they dragged out even by the Legs, and at length they were all turned out, and the Doors ſhut up. I ſay this with the more Aſſurance, having had the Account from an Honourable Perſon, lately dead, who was an Eye-witneſs of it. This Army 'tis true, which conſiſted of about 17000 Men, afterwards brought in King *Charles* the Second: But that Prince ſoon disbanded them, being well aware that the ſame Army which brought him in, ſhould their Minds change, might again turn him out.

This Objection, drawn from a Diſtruſt of his Majeſty, deſerves another Name. 'Tis an honeſt, 'tis a reaſonable Jealouſy, of the growing Power of the Crown, which thoſe that went before us always avowed. May it not with Parity of Reaſon be ſaid, That becauſe I will not conſent that the King ſhall, by his Proclamation, raiſe Money without Parliament, that this is a Diſtruſt of his Majeſty? Becauſe I will not conſent to give up *Magna Charta*, and accept of a new Patent at Pleaſure may not this likewiſe be called a Diſtruſt of his Majeſty? But, ſuppoſe from an Opinion of the Virtue of the Troops; from an Opinion, that Men in Power will not make an ill uſe of it; that thoſe who may be Maſters, will chuſe to continue Servants; that Men under the ſame Circumſtances will not do the ſame Things; and that we ſhould conſent for ourſelves to depoſite our Liberties in their Hands for a while;—will any one ſay, that we have an Authority alſo to conſent *on the Behalf of thoſe we repreſent?* A Sum of Money, a Jewel, or other Valuable, is committed to my Care; I, without the Owner's Conſent, leave it in the Poſſeſſion of another; altho' the Perſon with whom I left it, does not actually embezzle the Money, and detain the Jewel, yet do I break my Truſt with my Friend by putting it into his Power to do the ſame by me.

It is ſelf-evident, that, by keeping up ſuch a Number of Forces, who may, when they are diſpoſed, controul the Power of the Civil Magiſtrate, that the the Strength and Security of our Conſtitution is at an End, and that we have no other Rule of Government, than *Will and Pleaſure*. The Notion I have of *Slavery* is the being ſubjected to the Will of another; and notwithſtanding the Rod be not always on my Back, or the Dragoon in my Houſe; yet if it is not in my Power to prevent it's being ſo, I am no longer free. After *Auguſtus* had eſtabliſhed his 8000 Troops, the *Roman* Conſtitution was as much at an End as it was in *Nero*'s Time. Altho' the *Tyranny* was not by *Auguſtus* exerciſed with the like Severity it was by his Succeſſors; yet, from the Time his Power became irreſiſtible, the *Romans* were Slaves.

Another Argument us'd for this Number of Troops, is,

That there are no Thoughts of Eſtabliſhing them, but only Continuing them for a Year.

If the Notion be true, which no Gentleman in the Debate has denied, That the Number of Diſciplined Men now contended for, are ſufficient to dictate to the greateſt Number Undiſciplin'd; I deſire to know who ſhall dare to bid them go Home? 'Tis ſaid, indeed, the Parliament will not provide for them; why may not they then, as others in their Circumſtances have done, *provide for themſelves?* Is it reaſonable to think, that Men will ſtarve with Swords in their Hands?

I am ſenſible, SIR, I have treſpaſſed too much on Gentlemen's Patience: I ſhall only further ſay, That Bodies politic, as well as natural, have their Periods. *Men muſt*, but *Government may*, die. In this conſiſts the Difference between *human* and *political* Mortality; the one is a divine Deſtination and irreſiſtable, the other is the Wantonneſs of Men and avoidable. May that ætherial Spirit which inſpired our glorious Forefathers to build, animate their Poſterity to maintain, the moſt favoured Ædifice of human Liberty and Happineſs!

Erratum in our laſt:

Page 1, Line 28, inſtead of *Minor* read *Major*.—*As none but groſs Errors are taken Notice of, we leave the reſt to the Reader's Candor.*

LONDON.

Thurſday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Lords, and, with a gracious Speech from the Throne, opened this Seſſion of Parliament.

We hear that a Scheme is preparing for building Barracks between St. James's Park and Chelſea, for the Reception of the Foot Guards, in order to eaſe the Inhabitants of Weſtminſter and Middleſex of the Expence of providing Quarters for them.—It would have been happier for the Public, "That a Scheme was preparing for the disbanding theſe Soldiers, and enabling them to be independent, happy aud induſtious in themſelves and therefore uſeful to the Community: At preſent they can be neither.

Laſt Saturday Morning a private Man belonging to the third Regiment of Foot Guards was whipt in St. James's Park; this unfortunate Fellow was ſentenced by a Court Martial for neglecting his Guard, and appearing upon Duty drunk: When he came to be puniſhed, the Drum Major, who it ſeems owed him no Good Will, provided a Cat of Nine Tails twenty times more ſevere than the common ſort, which cut him in 30 Laſhes in a moſt inhuman Manner; the Adjutant happened to obſerve it, ordered him to be untied immediately, and declar'd he would have him puniſhed who was cruel enough to inflict greater Miſery on the unhappy Wretch than even the Court Martial itſelf required.——Were ſuch humane Adjutants more numerous, Martial Law and its Execution might become much leſs deteſtable, however inconſiſtent with the Rights of a free People ſuch Laws have been ever deemed.

We hear with certainty, by the Society's Buſſes, juſt arrived in the River Thames, that the Number of Foreign Veſſels fiſhing off Yarmouth this ſeaſon for Herrings are as follows, 250 Dutch Buſſes, of about 80 Tons, 14 Men each; 120 Scheveling Boats of about 30 Tons, 6 to 8 Men each; 120 French Buſſes, of upwards of 100 Tons, from 30 to 35 Men each. In all 39000 French ſailors. To which we add the following Calculation which may be depended on.

250 Dutch Buſſes of about 80 Tons each, is 5000 Laſts, at 20 l.	100000
120 Schevelin Boats, of 33 Tons each, in like Proportion have caught 900 Laſts, at 20 l.	18000
120 French Buſſes, of 100 Tons each, in like Proportion heve caught 3000 Laſts, at 20 l.	60000
£.	178000

A few Days ago a very conſiderable ſeizure was made by Mr. Richard Willoughby, one of his Majeſty's Officers of Exciſe, at Leigh in the County of Eſſex, in Cunningham Marſhes, near Fobbing in the ſame County, of a Cart covered with Hay, and ſtanding near a Hay-ſtack, wherein where concealed a large Quantity of fine Holland in Pieces, ſeveral Dozen of Holland ſhirts, and ſeveral Pair of fine Holland ſheets. The ſeizure is computed to be worth near 1000 l.

Laſt Monday there was ſeized 400 Weight of bad Half-pence at Bloſſom's-Inn, and carried by the proper Officer to the Mint to be deſtroyed.

We hear the late Act of Parliament for reſtraining the exceſſive Abuſe of ſpirituous Liquors has reduced the Duty of that Commodity for the ſervice of the Government to ſeveral Thouſand of Pounds leſs than uſual.

Monday the Lottery began drawing at Guild-hall, when No. 48995 was the firſt drawn Ticket which entitles it to 500 l. and it was alſo a 20 l. Prize. The next Prize which came up was 1000 l. to No. 38933. No. 67340 was drawn a Prize of 2000 l. No. 58127, and 11620, were drawn Prizes of 500 l. each. No. 64762, 51945, 61413 and 44222, 100 l. each. No. 62943, 55595 66676, 60520, 32836, 26890, 26686, 37026 49927, 67697, and 26880, 50 l. each.

The 2000 l. Prize is the Property of two Dealers

Tueſday No. 65183, was drawn a Prize of 500 l. No. 58841, and 38016, 100 l. each. No. 38110 37174, 64646, 37900, 5435, 60314, 23732 21871, 18052, 7176, and 41,467, 50 l. each.

Wedneſday No. 17388, 500 l. No. 58495 68487, 27552, 1703, and 45973, 100 l. No. 428 40028, 63758, 16144, 40023, 53026, 3705, 68668. 50 l. each.

Thurſday No. 40718, 10000 l. 22620, 3000 6289, 1000 l. 10572, 65819, 500 l. each. No 63523, 57912, 57166, 100 l. each.

The Proprietors of the 10000 l. is not known.

Monday Morning a ſharper, who had in his Cuſtody ſome Tickets for the Iriſh Lottery, ſold one of them to a Gentleman in Jonathan's for 12 l. 11 s. which as it was 6 s. cheaper than the then governing Price, the Gentleman thought he had made a fine Purchaſe: He retired immediately, and ſhewing it to ſome Perſons of his Acquaintance, to his Amazement he found himſelf bit, and that the Ticket he had bought was juſt worth as many Shillings as he had paid Pounds.

On Saturday laſt Mr. Holden the ſurveyor, and ſeveral Workmen, viewed and meaſured out a Piece of Ground near the Mint, in the Borough of Southwark, in order to erect a new Jail thereon for the County of Surry, which, if built agreeable to a Plan deſigned by William Clark, Eſq; one of the Juſtices in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the ſaid County, and drawn by the ſaid Mr. Holden, will be the compleateſt Jail in Europe.

We hear that at the ſeveral Meetings of the Consumers of Oats, they have ſubſcribed for above 70 Quarters to be bought for them in the ſeveral Counties, and that they are determined to uſe the Market of Bear Key as little aspoſſible. 'Tis thought this Scheme will be of great Uſe to the Conſumers in general.

Early laſt Wedneſday Morning a young Fellow ſervant to Mr. Knowles, a Coal Dealer in the Little Old Bailey, broke open a Buroe, and robbed his Maſter of 50 l. in Money, and was retiring, probably, to Lincolnſhire, where he came from; but getting fuddled at Barnet, and diſcoveriug that he had more Money than his Appearance could induce them to think his Property, he was examined before a Magiſtrate, and detained on ſuſpicion, and ſome Gentlemen that were coming to Town, knowing whoſe ſervant he was, acquainted his Maſter with the Affair, who ſet out for Barnet, and on his Appearance againſt the Fellow, he was committed to New Priſon.

Laſt Saturday one Thomas Mathews was committed to Clerkenwell Bridewel by Sir Sam Gower, on a violent ſuſpicion of being concerned in the Murder of Mr. Joſeph Jeffryes, on the 30 July laſt, at Walthamſtow in Eſſex, for which Murder John Swan, the Man Servant, and Elizabeth Jeffryes, Niece to the ſaid late Mr. Jeffryes were indicted at the laſt Aſſizes at Chelmsford, and are now in that Jail in order to take their Trial the next Aſſizes. When before the Magiſtrate voluntarily made an Information, that the above John Swan offered him 800 l. in the Preſence Elizabeth Jeffryes, if he would murder the deceaſed Mr. Joſeph Jeffryes; and the ſaid Elizabeth Jeffryes affured him at the ſame Time, that he ſhould have the Money if he did the Buſineſs; and that ſhe adviſed him to undertake the Job: That on his refuſing them, (John Swan and Elizabeth Jeffryes) how it was to be done; they told him, he might ſhoot him at any Time as he was coming home of an Evening. That, on his refuſing to undertake it, John Swan then ſwore he would do it himſelf. This was a Days before Mr. Jeffryes was ſhot; but he did not ſwear that it was Swan that did ſhoot him, or that did; becauſe he ſays, he went away out of the Neighbourhood of Walthamſtow a few Days before the ſaid Murder was committed.

Saturday laſt Jane Wright was committed to Wincheſter Jail, for the Murder of her Bastard Child, by tying a Parcel of Pebbles in a Handkerchief about the Child's Neck, and throwing it into a Marl Pit, about two Miles from that Town; alſo Nicholas Amſon, the ſuppoſed Father of the Infant, to the ſame Jail, for being acceſſary to the ſaid Murder.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Oct. 12. *O. S.* The following is a Letter which the King of Spain has cauſed to be ſent to all the Governors, Commandants, and Intendants of Marine in the Ports of his Kingdom.

"The King having perceived, that, notwithſtanding the great Advantages the City of Hamburgh draws from its Trade with Spain, the ſaid City has entered into a Treaty of Commerce with the Emperor of Morocco, Enemy of his Crown, his Majeſty has thought proper to prohibit all Commerce abſolutely with that City, under this expreſs Condition, that after the Term of 50 Days, no Hamburgh Veſſel be permitted to enter into any Port of Spain, and that within the ſpace of three Months all the Merchandize of the ſaid City be ſent out of his Dominions, and alſo that the Conſuls and Hamburgh Merchants retire within the ſaid Term, &c."

This ſudden and unexpected Prohibition has caus'd a great Conſternation at Madrid among the Hamburgh Merchants, Factors and their Correſpondents. The Hamburghers thought to carry on their very advantageous Commerce with Spain more ſecurely, by entering into Treaties with the Powers of Afric; and if thoſe Treaties had been confined to the Article of a free Navigation, they would, probably, have not been regarded by his Catholic Majeſty, who is greatly diſpleaſed to learn, that the Hamburghers, inſtead of a Treaty of Navigation, had concluded one of Commerce with an Infidel and an Enemy to Chriſtendom, to furniſh him with Arms, Artillery and Ammunition, and thereby to enable him more effectually to exerciſe his Enmity towards the Spaniſh Nation.

BANKRUPTS.

John Jones, of Cow Croſs, in the Pariſh of St. Sepulchre's, Victualler and Chapman.

John Gilbert of Thornley Abbey, in the Iſle of Ely, ſhopkeeper, Dealer and Chapman.

NEW MUSICK.

On Thurſday the 14th Inſt. was publiſhed,

(With his MAJESTY'S ROYAL LICENCE)

SIX Sonatas, in Three Parts: Two for One German Flute, One Violin and a Baſe: Two for Two German Flutes and a Baſe: Two for Three German Flutes without a Baſe.

Compoſed by CHARLES FREDERICK WEIDMAN.

Printed for the Author, and ſold at his Lodgings in Angel-Court, Panton-Street, near the Upper End of the Haymarket.

Price Ten Shillings and Sixpence.

Lately publiſhed,

The SECOND EDITION, *with large Additions,*

THE CIVIL LAW in its Natural Order; together with the Publick Law.

By WILLIAM STRAHAN, *L. L. D.*

With additional Remarks on ſome material Differences between the Civil Law and the Law of England.

Some of the Contents are,

Of the Government and general Policy of a State.——Of the Power, Rights, and Duties of the Sovereign.——Of his Council and their Office.——Of his Revenue, and their Duty who are employ'd about its Collection.——Of the Means to procure Plenty of all Things in a State.——Of the Laws relating to the Uſe of the Seas and Sea-Ports, &c.——Of the Officers and others employed in publick Functions.——Of Crimes and Offences, viz. of Embezzlement of the Publick Money; of Extortions, &c. committed by Officers.——Of fraudulent Bankruptcies, &c.——Of the Order of judicial Proceedings.——Of the Inſtitution of Criminal Proſecutions, &c.

The Preſent State of the Court of Rome, or, The Lives of the late Pope Clement XI. and of the College of Cardinals. Written originally in Italian, and newly tranſlated into Engliſh from the Italian Manuſcript, never as yet made Publick; with a Preface by the Publiſher, containing Remarks on the Nature of the College of Cardinals; and a ſhort Account of the Pope's Elevation to the Papacy, and the moſt remarkable Occurrences in his Pontificate.

The Maxims of Government, in an Advice to a Republick: Shewing how it ought to govern itſelf, in order to perpetuate its Dominion. In which are alſo conſider'd the ſeveral Intereſts of all the Princes of Europe, with reſpect to the Affairs of Italy. By Father Paul, Counſellor of State.

A Treatiſe concerning the Revolutions in Kingdoms; containing Twelve Chapters, viz.

Chap. I. All States are Subject to Revolutions, particularly Monarchies.

II. Why Subjects attempt Revolutions in Monarchy.

III. Concerning other Cauſes of Revolutions in Kingdoms.

IV. Of Hatred in Subjects, and how a Prince may render himſelf odious.

V. Of Contempt, and what renders a Prince contemptible.

VI. Concerning the different Species of Changes that Kingdoms are ſubject to; and why one Sort of Change takes Place ſooner than another, &c.——Printed by Authority at Turin.

A Diſcourſe of voluntary Servitude, wrote in French by Stephen de la Boetie, one of the King's Counſellors in the Court of the Parliament of Bourdeaux.

The Art of Negociating with Sovereign Princes; of the Uſefulneſs of Negociations; of the Choice of Ambaſſadors; of the Qualifications for ſucceeding in that Employment. By Monſ. Calliere, Counſellor and Secretary to Lewis XIV. and Plenipotentiary at Ryſwick.

Printed for G. STRAHAN, and Sold by A. STRAHAN, at the Golden Ball near St. Michael's Church, Cornhill.

Where may be had,

All Sorts of Stationary Wares.

I Joſeph Holgat, of Caſtle-ſtreet, in the Pariſh of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, Mariner, being taken with a continual Purging and Griping in my Bowels, was adviſed by Mr. Symonds, at the George in the ſame Street, to try Dr. Benjamin's Godfrey's General Cordial, ſo univerſally known for curing the Bloody Flux, and ſold at his Warehouſe in Biſhopſgate-Street, London, and was, by taking two of his Sixpenny Bottles, perfectly cured. Witneſs my Hand, the 12th Day of October, 1751.

JOSEPH HOLGAT.

The Tickets in the preſent STATE LOTTERY Are ſold by

F. WILSON,

At his State-Lottery-Office *at* Charing-Croſs, *behind the King on Horſeback,*

And at his Houſe in Cornhill.

Where all Government Securities are bought and ſold by Commiſſion: At which Places, all Perſons who are deſirous to become Adventurers, at a ſmall Expence, have now an Opportunity to gain the following large Prizes for the ſmall Sums ſpecified againſt each.

l.		*l. s. d.*	
625	for	0 8 0	a Sixteenth.
1250		0 16 0	an Eighth.
2500		1 12 0	a Fourth.
5000		3 3 0	a Half.
10000		6 2 0	the Whole Chance.

The Lottery begins drawing the 11th of November.

Schemes are given gratis at the above Offices, and at the Univerſal-Regiſter-Office, oppoſite Cecil-ſtreet in the Strand.

Tickets are Regiſtered at thoſe Offices, and the moſt early as well as Correct Accounts ſent of their Succeſs to all Parts.

Letters, Poſt paid, will be punctually anſwered.

The GREAT RESTORATIVE,

In all Hyſterical Diſorders, which hath gained ſo much Reputation, that it needs no Patent to recommend it,

Being a pleaſant Compound Medicament, Chymically prepared of the choiceſt Anti Hyſtericks in the whole Art of Chymiſtry,

Which ſpeedily and infallibly cures

ALL HYSTERICK DISEASES, whether Hypocondriack Melancholy in Men, or Vapours in Women, however circumſtanced, or to what Degree ſoever advanced, or of ever ſo long ſtanding, ſo as never to return again.

This Medicine having cured Thouſands of Men and Women of Melancholy and Vapours, may be depended on for a perfect Cure; it ſtrikes immediately at the firſt Cauſe of this Diſtemper, and entirely deſtroys it Root and Branch, rectifies that vitiated Ferment in the Stomach, which is generally the firſt and chief Cauſe, and thereby cures indigeſtion, purifies the Blood and Spirits, ſtrengthens the Brain and Nerves, clears the whole Frame, ſtops Vomiting, clears the Head from confuſed Thoughts, removes Fears, Sadneſs, diſturbed Sleep, Twitchings of the Arms or Legs, cures Palpitatation, or Trembling of the Heart.

It alſo inſtantly, as it were, lays any violent Convulſive Motions in the Bowels, &c. occaſioned by any ſudden Fright or other indirect Cauſe; and leaves the Bowels as quiet, as when in perfect Health; and indeed all other the many and various Symptoms that attend this grievous Diſtemper; for take away the Cauſe, and the Effect will ceaſe.

It is ſold for 4s. 6d. the Bottle, at Mr Sandwell's Toyſhop, at the Sign of the Griffin the Corner of Buckler's Bury in the Poultry, and no where elſe in England: Where it has been ſold above 20 Years, with the greateſt Succeſs and Benefit to the Public, notwithſtanding the many Counterfeits ſince its firſt Publication.

For the PALSY,

An infallible and ſpeedy Cure; by a moſt pleaſant Chymical Tincture, to be taken in Drops,

WHICH effectually cures all Nervous, or Paralytic Diſorders, For

It infallibly gives inſtant Relief, and in a ſmall Time makes a perfect Cure, in any Paralitic or Nervous Indiſpoſition, proceeding from what Cauſe ſoever; and alſo in all Weakneſſes, or Decays of Nature, whether from old Age, or occaſioned by continued Illneſſes of Body, or any Irregularities of Living, ſuch as hard Drinking, &c. whereby Nature is ſorely weakened, and often in a Manner quite ſpoiled.

This infallible Chymical Tincture is endued with ſuch ſpecific Qualities, that it inſtantly enters the Nerves, the principal Seat of all Complaints of a Paralitic Kind, and reſtores natural Heat and Strength to a Degree conſiſtent with a good State of Health; and in a very little Time perfectly cures all Paralitic Weakneſſes of the longeſt ſtanding, and the ſevereſt or worſt Effects of it, either on old or young; ſuch as ſhaking, or trembling of the Limbs, Numneſs, or even Deadneſs on any Part of the Body; as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and all Ages.

As for any Weakneſſes, or Decay, of Nature, by Age or otherwiſe, this Tincture has not its Equal; it is ſo gentle in Operation, as not to give the leaſt Diſturbance, but in its effects, ſo ſtrong and prevalent, that all Decays or any other Indiſpoſition attending the Head and Nerves, are inſtantly relieved, and daily mended; ſo that in a very little Time, a perfect Cure is accompliſhed.

It is exceeding pleaſant to take, ſafe in Operation, and perfectly agreeable to the Stomach and Palate, greatly helps Digeſtion, cauſes a good Appetite, revives and ſtrengthens the whole Human Frame, and is ſo ſafe and regular a Cure of all Paralytic, Convulſive, and other Nervous Indiſpoſitions, that nothing in the World was ever to equal it.

It is ſold, by ſpecial Order of the Author, now only (ſince Mrs. Markham is removed from Fleet ſtreet) at Mr. Pearſon's Toy-Shop, the Sign of the Seven Stars, under St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleetſtreet, and by Mrs. Wharton, a Milliner, at the Sign of the Bluecoat Boy and Fan, near the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. each Bottle.

BANKRUPT.

John Monck, of Mansfield, in the County of Nottingham, Mercer.

This Day is publiſh'd,

The SIXTEENTH EDITION *of*

ONANIA: Or, The Heinous Sin of Self-Pollution and all its frightful Conſequences (in both Sexes) conſidered, with Spiritual and Phyſical Advice to thoſe who have already injured themſelves by this abominable Practice.

As alſo the SIXTH EDITION of the SUPPLEMENT to it, both of them Reviſed and enlarged, and now printed together in One Volume.

And as the ſeveral Paſſages in the former Impreſſions, that have been charged with being obſcure and ambiguous, are in theſe cleared up and explained, there will be no more Alterations or Additions made to them.

Theſe Editions contain ſome further and ſurprizing Inſtances of the Miſchiefs by that filthy, ſinful Commerce with oneſelf, which is ſo notoriouſly practiſed, as well by the Adult as Youth, Women as Men, Married as Single, to the weakning their Generative Faculties, and hindering Procreation, as their Letters of Complaint to the Author herein inſerted, ſhew.

And, amongſt others, a curious Letter from a Lady, with his Anſwer to it, concerning the Uſe and Abuſe of the Marriage-Bed; together with divers Caſuiſtical and other Letters from both Sexes, of ſome ſecret unnatural Effeminacies, neceſſary to be known both by the married and ſingle of each Sex.

To which is added,

A Curious PIECE tranſlated out of the Latin, from L. SCHMEDIER, as it is inſerted in the Acta Lipſienſia; concerning the Return of the Seed into the Maſs of Blood; well worth the Peruſal of Phyſicians, Surgeons, Anatomiſts, and all others of Art and Curioſity.

As alſo Dr. QUINCY's Tranſlation of Dr. CARR's remarkable Anſwer to a Letter ſent by a Divine, concerning two Nuns in Rome, reported to have changed their Sex.

Likewiſe Dr. DRAKE's and ſeveral other Phyſicians Opinions of Hermaphrodites, and Women brought to a Reſemblance of them, by the Practice of Self-Pollution, as was the Caſe of a young Lady of 18, whoſe well-wrote Letter to the Author, deſcribing and lamenting her Condition, is (in order to deter others) inſerted.

A very grave and learned Divine and Phyſician having peruſed this Diſcourſe, before it went to the Preſs, returned it with his Opinion of it in theſe Words:

'This little Book ought to be read by all Sorts of People, 'of both Sexes, of what Age, Degree, Profeſſion, or Condition 'ſoever, guilty or not guilty of the Sin declaimed againſt in it.'

Is now ſold (Mr. ISAAC, Bookſeller, at the Golden Ball, in Fleetſtreet being dead) by CHARLES CORBETT, Bookſeller, at Addiſon's Head, oppoſite St. Dunſtan's Church, Fleetſtreet, and by HANNAH COOK under the Royal Exchange. Price Bound 3s. 6d.

N. B. The Medicines mentioned in this Book are ſold as above.

The moſt wonderful cleanſing and ſtrengthning Drops for all Sorts of Gleets, and Seminal Weakneſſes and Imbecilities of the Generative Parts and Faculties, preventing Miſcarriages in Women; and to cleanſe and ſtrengthen the Reins, Kidnies and Bladder, cure weak Backs, Strangories, Gravel, and Stoppage of the Urine, and for which it has gained ſuch Repute, that near 30000 *Bottles have been ſold ſince April* 1734, *that they were firſt publiſh'd.*

THESE incomparable Drops, which for the abovelaid Diſorders are not to be equall'd in the whole Art of Medicines were preſcrib'd by the late Dr. Ratcliffe, for a certain noble Lord, who for a long Time had been vex'd with an odd, but ſtinate Gleet and Weakneſs, of which he was cured by them in a few Days, beyond all Expectation, after he had been harraſs'd with Electuaries, Bolufles, Pills, Potions, Injections, and a hundred other Medicines, for many Months together in vain.

The Apothecary who prepared them for him according to the Doctor's Preſcription (which he has ſtill upon his File) has made Uſe of them ever ſince to Numbers of People in the very worſt of Gleets, ſeminal and genital Imbecilities and Infertilities, Pains in the Back and Reins, Diſorders of the Urine and Gravel, &c. with the utmoſt Succeſs and Safety: as alſo in all Weakneſſes from Strains, as well as Venereal Relicts, exceſſive Coition, Self Pollution, ſeminal Emiſſions in Sleep, Falls, Blows, Wrenches, and the like, in both Sexes.

And as they have never once failed him, even in Caſes thought to be incurable, he now, for general Good, has made them publick: And that the meaner Sort of People might partake of the Benefit of ſo divine a Remedy as well as the Rich, he has put them up in Bottles of but 3s. 6d each, tho' for the Excellency of their Effects they are worth their Weight in Gold, more eſpecially as one Bottle of them generally Cures, even in the moſt draining Gleets, and grievous Relaxations and Weakneſſes of the Seminals and Genitals, as alſo of the Back and Reins, that are.

Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleanſing and healing, or a more ſtrengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impotency, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will ſay, by their ſoon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies; for it will do more in one Day towards reſtoring in theſe Weakneſſes than any others can in ten, and is ſo corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapſe, even in the tendereſt Conſtitutions, which can hardly be ſaid of any other Medicine; and it is withal ſo elegantly pleaſant to the Palate, and ſo agreeable to the Stomach that the niceſt Perſon is delighted with it.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Drops being dead, they are now Sold only by his Son-in Law, Mr. Johnſon, a Baker, at the Seven Stars, in Vere-ſtreet, near Clare-Market, ſealed up, with Directions, for any Meſſenger upon asking only for a Bottle of Drops, and paying 3s 6d.

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY *and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without a sensible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Mistake, is Generally asked, altho' always found rather to encrease and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

By the so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, drive once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them, in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, Pitch and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases, which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Distases.

They are wonderful'y Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and clean the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions and Advice at large.

For the direct Cure of IMBECILLITY OF IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *whether occasioned, by* Pollutio sui, *Seminal Weaknesses of any kind, or any other Defect of the Generative Faculties.*

And also

Of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from draining Weaknesses, Coldness of Constitution, or any other Cause whatever.*

The Famous and Inestimable

PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

The highest, richest, and most powerful Cordial in Nature is recommended,

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Impotency in Men and Barrenness in Women, in the Universe, and which it at once accomplishes without the least Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thousands have Experienced, and that by promoting the chearful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raising all the Fluids from their languid depressed State, to one more florid and sparkling; opening all Obstructions, fortifying the Nerves, encreasing the Animal Spirits, restoring a Juvenile Bloom, and evidently replenishing the crispy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moisture, and thereby invigorating it to such a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by those who have experienced how exceedingly and suddenly it renovates, recruits and powerfully strengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It inforces a bright lively Disposition banishes Melancholy, and inspires Mirth and Gladness of Heart beyond Expression.

Abundance of Ladies, who for several Years were deem'd incurably Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful, and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by fast living, Strains, or Self Abuses, had render'd themselves incapable of Procreation, have soon been enabled by it to propagate their Species, insomuch, that very many illustrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almost inconsolable, are now blest with happy Issue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs.

It restores all Disorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digestion, and in all Weakness of Body, or Decay of Constitution of any Kind, is a most infallible Restorative, and even seems to keep back the Effects of Old Age it self.

It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleasant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, London, at 5s. a Bottle, sealed up with printed Directions, and Advice at large.

The So-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual, and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remedying the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill Fumes, sour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the Bowels; which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, almost innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves, so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions and advice at large.

For the VENEREAL DISEASE.

THE shortest, safe, and regular Cure, this Day in the World, from the slightest Infection to the most inveterate Degree of it, by a Medicine as pleasant to take, and as easy in its Operation as it is effectual in its Cure; so that the unfortunate Patient gets suddenly and surprizingly well, without Distaste to his Palate, the least Disorder of Body, or any Confinement whatever. This is that great Remedy, now so well known and long experienced to be truly infallible, and is the Grand ANTI-SIPHYLICON that Radcliff and Garth used to say would totally extirpate the Venereal Disease from the Face of the Earth, were it but universally known, and properly taken. Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their cruel attendant Symptoms, it presently cures; and if taken in Time, even prevents their taking Place. It is a safe, gentle, and pleasant Family Purge, even for Children as well as grown Persons, in all Cases where Purging is necessary; nor can the deepest Scurvy, Rheumatism, Gout, Evil, or Leprosy, stand before it, but are pleasantly cured and thoroughly extirpated by it, as well as the highest and most inveterate State of the confirmed Venereal Disease; which, with all its most raging Symptoms, it soon eradicates, restoring Health, Strength, and Vigour to the Body.

Hence it is, that so many Practitioners in Town and Country send for it for their Patients, as finding it absolutely to be depended upon, and much more safe and effectual than any other Medicine whatever. Those who once take it, will never have Recourse to any Thing else. One Pot in most Cases is sufficient for a Cure.

Price 6s. a Pot, sealed up with a Book of Instructions, by which all Persons may fully understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poison is rooted out of their Bodies. Note, This Grand Anti-Siphylicon is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy. No Letters answered unless Post-paid.

To Persons of either Sex,

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon finds all Numbness, Deadness, and shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wished for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralitick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure, even by the very best Method and Medicines in usual Practice, than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses, whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, Strains, Pollutio sui, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, in as certain since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infect the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption which frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, exciting Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe and quick Cure, which they most assuredly way, by the taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary, now publish'd for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice experienced never once to fail of perfectly curing the most stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels and Urinary Passages which it almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all the Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a most extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is wonderfully restorative in all Weakness and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels, to an immense Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weakness of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprized at it.

It is from this its most extraordinary Efficacy that so many Practitioners in Town and Country, send for it for their Patients, as finding it to the only sure and infallible Remedy that can be safely rely'd upon, in those Cases.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a Safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be said in Praise of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above mention'd Purposes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten times as much, and is ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by which whomsoever carefully reads will be complete Master of his own Case, perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with, is a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the foul Disease is entirely extirpated or not.

Note, This fam'd Balsamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's, (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles, against the East-End of New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a 6s. Pot Balsamic Electuary. No Letters answer'd, unless Post-paid.

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